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Governor

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State of New Jersey

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

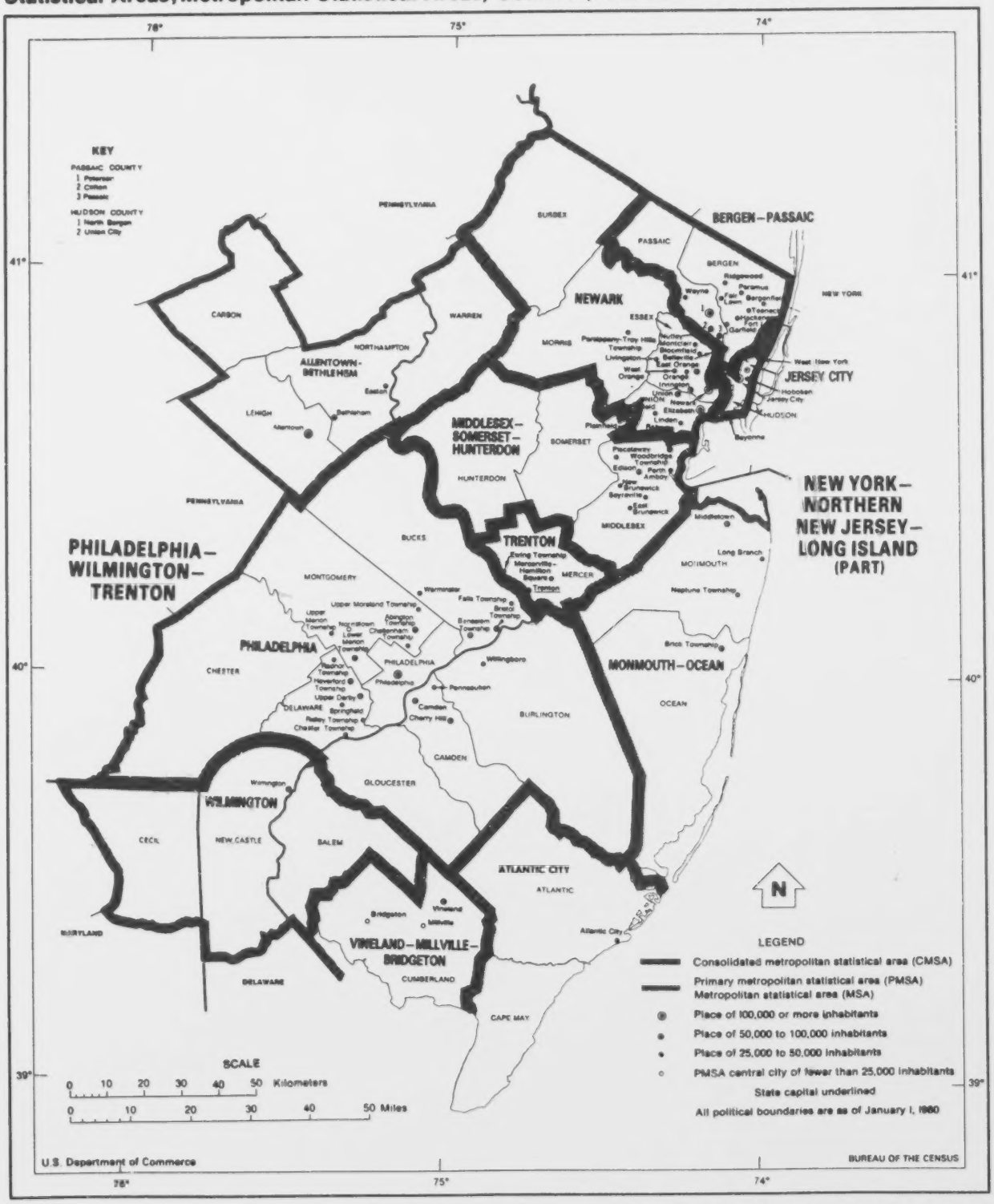
OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
C N 388
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 - 0388

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

CHARLES J. CROWLEY

JULY 1984

NEW JERSEY-Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Counties, and Selected Places



CMSA, PMSA, and MSA boundaries are as defined on June 30, 1983

PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percent growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percent growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for the State of New Jersey from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the New Jersey State Census Trends report is Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Please contact Mr. Crowley should you have any questions on this report.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good-natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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NEW JERSEY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 TO 1980

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

Population Growth in New Jersey

New Jersey's population growth slowed to a historic low rate of growth in the 1970s. The 1970-1980 growth rate was only 2.7%, an increase of about 194,000 persons from April 1, 1970 to April 1, 1980. This followed two decades of population increases of more than 1 million in the 1950s and 1960s with a growth rate of 25.5% from 1950 to 1960 and 18.2% from 1960 to 1970. Only in the 1930s did the state's growth rate fall below double digits prior to the 1970s. The 1930-1940 growth rate was 2.9%. Since 1960, the New Jersey population has remained about 89% urban and 11% rural by census definitions. In 1980 the census counted 7,365,011 individuals in the State of New Jersey.

In contrast with national figures, New Jersey lagged significantly in growth in the 1970s. The U.S. population increased from 204.4 million to 227.1 million, an 11.1% growth rate. The population per square mile for the nation was only 640 while New Jersey's density of 986 persons per square mile was highest among all states.

Table 1 shows the wide range of growth rates among the state's 21 counties. Ocean County increased by 66.0% over the decade, while Essex County declined by 8.7%. Losses of population were recorded by all of the highly urbanized counties in the northeastern section of New Jersey. These counties (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Passaic, and Union) suffered a net loss of 236,000 people in 1970s. Eight counties experienced growth rates exceeding 10%. Each of these counties had population densities well below the state's 960 persons per square mile average in 1970. These counties (Ocean, Cape May, Gloucester, Burlington, and Atlantic in the southern section of state and Sussex, Hunterdon, and Warren in the northwestern section) mark a continuing shift of the state's population center to the south and west. The five northeastern counties accounted for 48.0% of New Jersey's population in 1970 and only 43.6% in 1980.

Migration

Had no one moved into or out of New Jersey between the 1970 and 1980 censuses, the population would have grown by more than 300,000 people, the difference between the number of births and number of deaths for the decade. Table 2 showing this natural increase in the state's population can be used to estimate the net migration for the state. When the sum of the 1970 population

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of State Population 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF STATE POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
NEW JERSEY	7,171,112	7,365,011	2.7	960	986	100.0	100.0
ATLANTIC COUNTY	175,043	194,119	10.9	309	342	2.4	2.6
BERGEN COUNTY	897,148	845,385	-5.8	3,827	3,606	12.5	11.5
BURLINGTON COUNTY	323,132	362,542	12.2	395	443	4.5	4.9
CAMDEN COUNTY	456,291	471,630	3.4	2,055	2,124	6.4	6.4
CAPE MAY COUNTY	59,554	82,266	38.1	226	313	0.8	1.1
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	121,374	132,866	9.5	241	263	1.7	1.8
ESSEX COUNTY	932,526	851,304	-8.7	7,317	6,680	13.0	11.6
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	172,681	199,917	15.8	526	609	2.4	2.7
HUDSON COUNTY	607,839	556,972	-8.4	13,094	11,999	8.5	7.6
HUNTERDON COUNTY	69,718	87,361	25.3	162	203	1.0	1.2
MERCER COUNTY	304,116	307,863	1.2	1,346	1,362	4.2	4.2
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	583,813	595,893	2.1	1,877	1,916	8.1	8.1
MONMOUTH COUNTY	461,849	503,173	8.9	979	1,067	6.4	6.8
MORRIS COUNTY	383,454	407,630	6.3	815	867	5.3	5.5
OCEAN COUNTY	208,470	346,038	66.0	327	543	2.9	4.7
PASSAIC COUNTY	460,782	447,585	-2.9	2,400	2,331	6.4	6.1
SALEM COUNTY	60,346	64,676	7.2	172	184	0.8	0.9
SOMERSET COUNTY	198,372	203,129	2.4	649	665	2.8	2.8
SUSSEX COUNTY	77,528	116,119	49.8	147	221	1.1	1.6
UNION COUNTY	543,116	504,094	-7.2	5,277	4,897	7.6	6.8
WARREN COUNTY	73,960	84,429	14.2	205	234	1.0	1.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
New Jersey

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	7,171,112
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	979,913
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	667,007
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	312,906
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	7,484,018
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	7,365,011
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	-119,007

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
New Jersey

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	6,580,877	100.0	6,904,154	100.0
SAME HOUSE	3,789,304	57.6	4,248,897	61.5
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	2,336,342	35.5	2,513,286	36.4
SAME COUNTY	1,278,786	19.4	1,383,668	20.0
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	1,057,556	16.1	1,129,618	16.4
SAME STATE	479,842	7.3	590,529	8.6
DIFFERENT STATE:	577,714	8.8	539,089	7.8
NORTHEAST	357,450	5.4	343,120	5.0
NORTH CENTRAL	63,695	1.0	52,248	0.8
SOUTH	116,983	1.8	107,340	1.6
WEST	39,586	0.6	36,381	0.5
ABROAD	143,437	2.2	141,971	2.1
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	311,794	4.7	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

plus the natural increase is subtracted from the 1980 census figure, it yields a net migration of -119,007. This figure shows how many more people left New Jersey than moved to the state between census days.

Table 3 presents another aspect of mobility in the state's population. In both the 1980 and 1970 censuses, the residence of persons five years old and over five years prior to the census day was determined for a sampling of the population. Comparing the past and present residence, allows one to measure the movement within the population over the five-year period. The figures show slightly less mobility in the 1980 distribution, 61.5% reported living in the same house in 1980 and 1975 versus 57.6% for the 1970 and 1965 period. About the same proportion, 16% reported moving between counties in both decades. Somewhat fewer people reported moving into New Jersey from another state in the 1980 census. In both censuses more than 60% of the interstate migrants came from other northeastern states (primarily New York and Pennsylvania). The number of migrants from outside the United States was about the same in 1970 and 1980, about 140,000.

From 1975 to 1980 there were 681,000 persons five years old and over who moved to New Jersey and 764,394 who moved out of the state, a net migration of -83,334 for the five-year period. Most of the reported net loss of migrants occurred in the last half of the 1970s. For children 5 to 14 years old in 1980, there was a net gain of 9,836 persons through migration from 1975 to 1980. Similarly, there was a net gain of 37,034 persons aged 25 to 44. Net losses were experienced for other age groups. There were 82,028 net out-migrants among 15 to 24 years old and a net loss of 47,176 persons for persons 45 years old and over. New Jersey appears to be a state which gains when families build their nests and loses when children leave the nest.

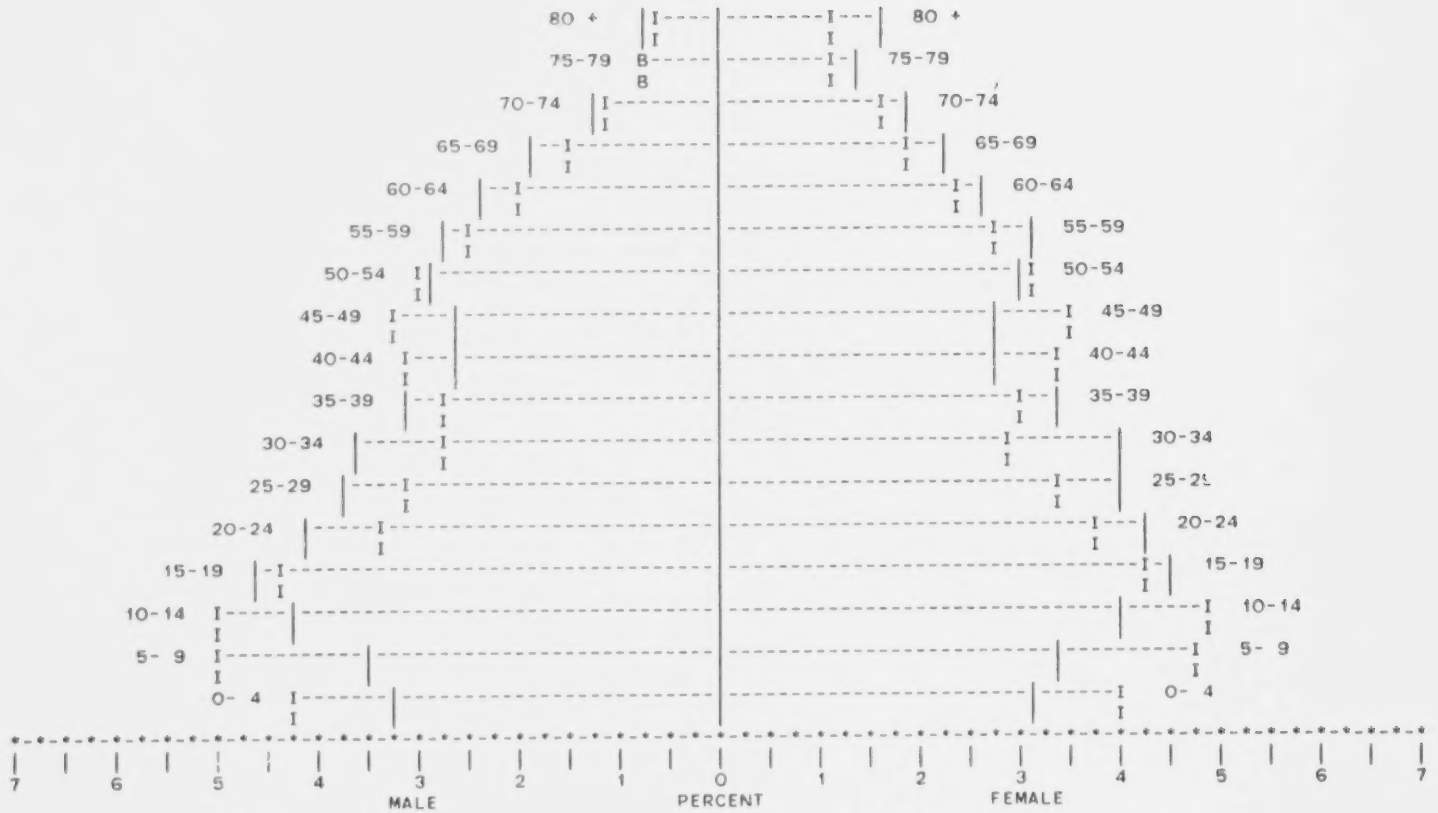
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age Distribution

The age distribution of a population is a key to many social and economic changes in the past and future of a geographic area. Housing, schooling, voting patterns, migration, social services, hospitalization, births, deaths, and many other phenomena are strongly influenced by age structure. Of course, the age distribution is, in turn, determined by some of these same phenomena.

The nation and New Jersey experienced an aging in the population in the 1970s. The median age for the nation increased from 28.0 years in 1970 to 30.0 years in 1980, while the median age increased from 30.1 years to 32.2 years in the state. The primary cause of this aging was the relatively low levels of fertility beginning in the mid-1960's and continuing through the 1970s. This can be seen in the state's age distributions for 1970 and 1980 shown in Figure 1. Note the contraction in the age groups under 15 years old from 1970 to 1980. There were more

FIGURE 1.
NEW JERSEY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



SYMBOL DEFINITIONS
| 1980 DISTRIBUTION
I 1970 DISTRIBUTION
B INTERSECTION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTIONS

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	7,168,164	3,467,373	3,700,791	7,364,823	3,533,012	3,831,811
UNDER 5 YEARS	589,226	300,530	288,696	463,289	237,346	225,943
UNDER 1 YEAR	115,130	58,637	56,493	97,359	49,938	47,421
1 YEAR	113,414	57,847	55,567	91,585	46,742	44,843
2 YEARS	113,343	57,774	55,569	91,355	47,028	44,327
3 YEARS	119,704	60,912	58,792	91,278	46,578	44,700
4 YEARS	127,635	65,360	62,275	91,712	47,060	44,652
5 TO 17 YEARS	1,795,619	915,486	880,133	1,527,572	779,232	748,340
5 YEARS	133,565	68,080	65,485	93,362	47,746	45,616
6 YEARS	138,159	70,541	67,618	93,266	47,727	45,539
7 YEARS	138,359	70,954	67,405	98,701	50,284	48,417
8 YEARS	140,093	72,021	68,072	104,106	53,082	51,024
9 YEARS	142,472	72,646	69,826	119,012	60,767	58,245
10 YEARS	146,498	74,804	71,694	120,198	61,419	58,779
11 YEARS	143,006	72,550	70,456	116,997	59,667	57,330
12 YEARS	143,551	72,924	70,627	117,364	59,843	57,521
13 YEARS	139,474	70,898	68,576	122,748	62,404	60,344
14 YEARS	137,880	70,302	67,578	128,534	65,392	63,142
15 YEARS	135,560	68,878	66,682	135,636	69,066	66,570
16 YEARS	129,191	65,789	63,402	139,053	70,613	68,440
17 YEARS	127,811	65,099	62,712	138,595	71,222	67,373
18 TO 24 YEARS	728,467	352,347	376,120	872,209	432,107	440,102
18 YEARS	114,033	57,417	56,616	128,908	66,006	62,902
19 YEARS	105,236	53,071	52,165	128,473	64,246	64,227
20 YEARS	103,383	50,023	53,360	124,854	61,757	63,097
21 YEARS	99,119	46,233	52,886	122,729	60,091	62,638
22 YEARS	106,911	50,598	56,313	123,648	60,320	63,328
23 YEARS	111,097	52,823	58,274	122,134	60,055	62,079
24 YEARS	88,688	42,182	46,506	121,463	59,632	61,172
25 TO 54 YEARS	2,663,141	1,283,090	1,380,051	2,844,274	1,370,114	1,474,160
25 YEARS	90,451	42,911	47,540	119,994	58,822	61,172
26 YEARS	94,597	45,129	49,468	115,219	56,030	59,189
27 YEARS	103,933	49,792	54,141	115,238	55,704	59,534
28 YEARS	90,292	43,210	47,082	109,318	53,006	56,312
29 YEARS	83,891	40,485	43,406	114,366	55,286	59,080
30 YEARS	84,347	40,586	43,761	113,906	54,982	58,924
31 YEARS	80,733	39,123	41,610	112,037	53,529	58,508
32 YEARS	79,877	38,378	41,499	119,532	57,221	62,311
33 YEARS	78,131	37,714	40,417	121,506	58,325	63,181
34 YEARS	80,387	38,857	41,530	96,777	46,217	50,560
35 YEARS	80,004	38,740	41,264	97,011	46,538	50,473
36 YEARS	78,022	37,582	40,440	99,219	47,369	51,850
37 YEARS	83,152	40,243	42,909	106,796	51,437	55,359
38 YEARS	84,099	40,656	43,443	89,783	42,928	46,855
39 YEARS	88,652	43,090	45,562	86,940	41,885	45,055
40 YEARS	93,814	45,603	48,211	84,441	40,735	43,706
41 YEARS	89,896	43,916	45,980	80,994	39,256	41,738
42 YEARS	93,775	45,531	48,244	79,925	38,477	41,448
43 YEARS	93,437	45,328	48,109	76,950	37,193	39,757
44 YEARS	94,570	45,554	49,016	77,764	37,804	39,960
45 YEARS	96,939	46,655	50,284	76,778	37,047	39,731
46 YEARS	95,035	45,408	49,627	74,870	36,019	38,851
47 YEARS	95,624	45,616	50,008	79,184	38,177	41,007
48 YEARS	95,996	46,518	49,478	78,061	37,460	40,601
49 YEARS	94,384	45,625	48,759	85,145	41,094	44,051

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	96,968	46,757	50,211	86,154	41,429	44,725
51 YEARS	88,386	42,151	46,235	84,473	40,788	43,685
52 YEARS	87,649	42,268	45,381	87,576	42,019	45,557
53 YEARS	83,561	39,941	43,620	87,103	41,826	45,277
54 YEARS	82,539	39,723	42,816	87,214	41,511	45,703
55 TO 59 YEARS	380,677	182,908	197,769	430,048	203,380	226,668
55 YEARS	82,580	39,923	42,657	88,418	41,911	46,507
56 YEARS	77,884	37,620	40,264	86,419	40,859	45,560
57 YEARS	76,038	36,266	39,772	85,944	40,430	45,514
58 YEARS	72,674	34,883	37,791	85,133	40,476	44,657
59 YEARS	71,501	34,216	37,285	84,134	39,704	44,430
60 TO 64 YEARS	314,045	147,723	166,322	367,660	170,391	197,269
60 YEARS	71,280	34,054	37,226	80,176	37,778	42,398
61 YEARS	65,099	30,737	34,362	75,384	35,151	40,233
62 YEARS	63,671	29,956	33,715	74,544	34,520	40,024
63 YEARS	57,536	26,822	30,714	69,555	31,923	37,632
64 YEARS	56,459	26,154	30,305	68,001	31,019	36,982
65 YEARS & OVER	696,989	285,289	411,700	859,771	340,442	519,329
65 YEARS	54,762	25,039	29,723	67,812	30,498	37,314
66 YEARS	51,507	23,337	28,170	62,602	27,967	34,635
67 YEARS	49,216	21,749	27,467	60,045	26,389	33,656
68 YEARS	43,893	19,269	24,624	57,531	25,025	32,506
69 YEARS	46,379	19,280	27,099	55,680	23,700	31,980
70 YEARS	44,835	18,533	26,302	51,193	21,781	29,412
71 YEARS	40,006	16,476	23,530	48,585	20,407	28,178
72 YEARS	37,598	15,553	22,045	46,268	19,108	27,160
73 YEARS	36,525	15,105	21,420	41,397	16,572	24,825
74 YEARS	35,148	14,067	21,081	39,594	15,596	23,998
75 YEARS	32,264	12,993	19,271	37,232	14,539	22,693
76 YEARS	28,779	11,342	17,437	33,884	13,221	20,663
77 YEARS	27,103	10,863	16,240	31,276	11,629	19,647
78 YEARS	22,956	8,817	14,139	26,997	9,986	17,011
79 YEARS	21,365	7,928	13,437	28,532	9,893	18,639
80 YEARS	20,335	7,601	12,734	24,188	8,409	15,779
81 YEARS	18,343	6,914	11,429	21,714	7,267	14,447
82 YEARS	14,863	5,528	9,335	19,268	6,374	12,894
83 YEARS	12,242	4,369	7,873	17,720	5,730	11,990
84 YEARS	10,960	3,854	7,106	16,022	5,101	10,921
85 YEARS	9,468	3,395	6,073	13,862	4,387	9,475
86 YEARS	7,626	2,655	4,971	11,601	3,466	8,135
87 YEARS	6,063	2,036	4,027	9,991	3,104	6,887
88 YEARS	4,818	1,525	3,293	7,567	2,213	5,354
89 YEARS	3,884	1,189	2,695	6,921	1,985	4,936
90 YEARS	3,243	1,080	2,163	5,441	1,509	3,932
91 YEARS	2,163	673	1,490	4,473	1,245	3,228
92 YEARS	1,815	578	1,237	3,193	876	2,317
93 YEARS	1,472	448	1,024	2,479	669	1,810
94 YEARS	1,064	289	775	1,877	505	1,372
95 YEARS	810	236	574	1,366	343	1,023
96 YEARS	546	143	403	991	280	711
97 YEARS	392	109	283	682	164	518
98 YEARS	319	107	212	460	109	351
99 YEARS	252	63	189	371	96	275
100 YEARS & OVER	3,975	2,146	1,829	956	299	657

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

than 400,000 fewer children under 15 years old in 1980 than in 1970, a 20% decrease in this age group. The impact of this reduction can be seen in school enrollments throughout the state and will be felt by the labor market and other sectors of the economy as these smaller age cohorts grow up.

The high fertility years of the "baby boom" are reflected in bulging age groups of 1980, persons between 15 and 35 years of age. At every age from 16 to 37 shown in table 4, there is a substantial increase from 1970 to 1980. Nationally, births exceeded 3 million in 1942-1943 for the first time--the 37 year olds of 1980 reflect this preamble to the baby boom which began in earnest in 1946-1947 when the boys came home. Births exceeded 4 million per year in the U.S.A. from the mid-1950's to mid-1960's; these birth years are reflected in the large numbers of persons between 15 and 25 years old in 1980. These young adults have entered their most productive years and have held the attention of marketing people throughout their lives.

The relative size of the 40 to 54 year old age groups declined from 1970 to 1980 (see Figure 1). Indeed, from 39 to 52 years there were more persons in 1970 than in 1980. Once again, the level of births are a major factor in the pattern of age differentials for these groups. The period from the mid-1920s to the American entrance into World War II was a time of small birth cohorts in the nation. The trough of these low birth years is evident in the number of persons in their forties in 1980 as shown in Table 4.

From age 53 to 100 years old, the numbers in 1980 exceed those of 1970 in New Jersey. The 65 and over population increased 23.4% in the state and 27.8% in the nation in the 1970s. The elderly were 11.7% of the state's population in 1980 and 9.7% in 1970. The elderly share of the state's age distribution has grown steadily throughout this century and will continue to grow into the next century. (While Table 4 shows more persons 100 years and over in 1970 than in 1980, it is unlikely that there were more in this category in the earlier census. This was a reporting error in the 1970 census.)

The relative size of birth cohorts has been cited as a major influence on the age distribution of the population, but it is not the only factor. Age patterns in migration help to shape the population pyramid. New Jersey looses more people in their teens and twenties than it gains; schooling and military services are major factors in this migration flow. The state shows a net in-migration for persons 30 to 44 years associated with a return of some earlier out-migrants and housing opportunities in New Jersey relative to its neighbors. Older persons and retirees show a net out-migration in the state.

The difference in life expectancy between the sexes is the major factor in the male-female differentials in the age distribution. In 1980 there were 519,329 women 65 years old and over and only 340,442 elderly men, that is, a 3:2 ratio of women to

men. This ratio increases to 2:1 for persons 80 years old and over. In the United States, life expectancy at birth was 77.5 years for women and 70.0 years for men. Table 4 shows that males out number females for the under 20 year olds due to the higher number of male births, but from age 20 and over the advantage shifts to women due to the lower mortality rates for women at each age. For both sexes, life expectancy at birth increased by about three years from 1970 to 1980.

There are substantial differences among racial groups in their age distributions. The state's white population is the oldest among the major race groups with a median age in 1980 of 33.6 years up from 31.4 years in 1970. Whites aged 65 years and over were 12.9% of the white population, the 1970 figure was 11.1%. The 1980 black population was much younger with a median age of 25.3 years, nearly seven years below the median for all races of 32.2 years. The 1970 median age for New Jersey's black population was about 23 years old. Only 6.3% of blacks were 65 years and over in 1980; 5.3% were elderly in 1970. The Asian and Pacific Islander population had a median age of 29.5 years and 3.6% of its population were 65 years and over in 1980, while the comparable figures for the state's small American Indian population were 28.0 years and 6.5%.

The nearly half-million persons of Spanish Origin in New Jersey had a young age distribution in 1980. The median age was 24.4 years and only 4.2% of this group was 65 years old and over. Within the Hispanic groups, the Cuban population is somewhat older overall than the state's Puerto Rican population.

Geographic Differences

Every county in New Jersey except Atlantic, Cape May, and Hudson experienced an increase in the median age of its population. Cape May had the highest medians in both 1970 and 1980, but showed a decline from 39.3 years to 37.1. The 1980 figure was about five years above the state median of 32.2 years. The drop in the median age in Cape May and Atlantic is probably associated with the influx of younger workers in the casino industry in the late 1970s. Gloucester and Burlington were the only counties with medians under 30 years old in 1980, both were 29.2 years in 1980. These were the youngest counties in 1970 as well, but showed nearly a five-year increase from 24.3 years in 1970 to 29.2 in 1980. This is surely a reflection of the reduced military populations between the decennial censuses. Table 4A shows the 1970 and 1980 medians for all counties.

Ocean County had the greatest percentage of elderly persons (65 years old and over) in 1980 with 20.8% of its residents in the age group. Cape May with 20.3% elderly in 1980 ranked second. While Ocean County's 1980 figure represented a substantial increase over its 15.8% level in 1970, the Cape May increase was less than a half-point gain over its 1970 percent elderly of 19.9%, the highest among New Jersey's counties. Atlantic County

Table 4A
Median Age and Proportion of Population 65 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980

	Median Age		% 65 Years Old and Over		% Under 18 Years Old	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
New Jersey	30.1	32.2	9.7	11.7	33.3	27.0
Atlantic	35.3	33.0	16.2	15.9	31.1	26.3
Bergen	33.0	35.4	9.4	12.5	31.8	23.6
Burlington	24.3	29.2	6.0	7.9	36.3	29.6
Camden	29.0	30.4	9.0	10.4	35.1	29.1
Cape May	39.3	37.1	19.9	20.3	27.9	23.5
Cumberland	28.9	30.4	10.0	11.7	34.8	30.4
Essex	30.6	31.3	10.6	11.6	32.2	28.3
Gloucester	27.1	29.2	7.7	8.9	37.1	30.1
Hudson	32.8	32.1	11.4	12.6	29.3	26.0
Hunterdon	29.7	32.1	10.0	9.3	35.1	29.5
Mercer	30.1	31.6	9.7	11.4	31.5	25.5
Middlesex	27.3	30.6	6.4	8.8	35.7	25.9
Monmouth	28.2	32.3	9.8	11.8	36.0	28.6
Morris	28.1	31.9	7.4	8.8	36.5	28.4
Ocean	32.5	35.4	15.8	20.8	32.8	26.3
Passaic	30.7	31.6	10.4	11.9	32.2	27.5
Salem	29.4	31.3	9.3	11.7	35.1	29.6
Somerset	29.3	32.8	7.2	9.0	36.3	26.7
Sussex	28.2	30.0	9.3	8.7	37.1	32.1
Union	33.3	34.6	10.1	12.8	31.2	24.6
Warren	30.5	31.9	11.3	12.1	33.4	28.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

with 15.9% elderly in 1980 showed a decline from its 16.2% level in 1970. Reference to Table 4A shows that the working age population in Cape May and Atlantic has grown in the 1970s relative to the elderly and young.

Only Sussex, Cumberland and Gloucester counties had more than 30% of their populations under 18 years of age. In contrast, all counties except Cape May and Hudson exceeded 30% for this age group in 1970. Like the state and the nation, the under 18 year old population declined dramatically in the 1970s due to low fertility levels in the decade. Cape May's 23.5% and

Bergen's 23.6% mark the low end of the range of percentages in the young age group. The figures shown in table 4A depict an aging populaton in most counties with a fairly wide range of variability among the counties in their age distributions.

Race

The racial distributions for 1970 and 1980 are shown in Table 5. The figures show a decline in the white population from 1970 to 1980 and an increase in the black population. These are the two largest race groupings in the state. While the decline in the number of white persons was the result of demographic factors, it was also the result of changes in census procedures between the 1970 and 1980 censuses (see Appendix on Table 5). The demographic factors include relatively lower birth rates among whites and net losses through migration. The black population grew by 20.1% from 1970 to 1980 while the rest of the population grew by only 0.7%. The white proportion declined from 88.6% to 83.2%. (The sample tabulations for 1980 include some readjustments of the racial distribution from the 100% count shown in Table 5. In these tabulations 6,154,833 are reported as white or 83.6% of the total, a result of reclassifying persons reported as "other" in Table 5. There was little change between the complete count and sample estimates for the black population, for each the percentage was 12.6%.)

The American Indian and Asian groups showed major increases between censuses. This indicates a large number of in-migrants to New Jersey of these racial groups from 1970 to 1980. Each of these groups were less 10,000 persons in 1970. In 1980 there were 74% more American Indians in the state, 74% more Japanese, two and one-half times more Chinese, four and one-third times more Filipinoes, and five and one half times more Koreans: the Asian Indian population which was not reported separately in 1970 was nearly 30,000 in 1980. The 1970s brought increased racial heterogeniety to New Jersey with a substantial shift of the population distribution to non-white groups.

Black Population, Geographic Distribution

More than one-third of the state's black population lived in Essex County in both 1970 and 1980. Indeed, more than half of all blacks were concentrated in a few cities in 1980: Newark (191,745 blacks), East Orange (64,625), Jersey City (60,954), Paterson (47,091), Camden (45,008), Trenton (41,860), Irvington (23,397), Atlantic City (20,029), and Elizabeth (19,289). In 1970 these cities had 59.9% of the black population versus 55.6% in 1980. Table 6 shows the distribution of blacks by county. Essex had a substantial increase in its black population from 1970 to 1980 coupled with a sharp decline in the non-black population; the black population was 37.2% of the county total in 1980 and 30.0% in 1970. The black population increased in every county except Hunterdon over the decade; blacks increased as a

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	7,168,164
1980 POPULATION	7,364,823
% CHANGE 1970-1980	2.7
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	6,397,872
1980 POPULATION	6,439,757
% CHANGE 1970-1980	0.7
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	770,292
1980 POPULATION	925,066
% CHANGE 1970-1980	20.1

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	7,168,164	100.0	ALL RACES	7,364,823	100.0
WHITE	6,349,908	88.6	WHITE	6,127,467	83.2
BLACK	770,292	10.7	BLACK	925,066	12.6
AMERICAN INDIAN	4,706	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	8,176	0.1
			ESKIMO	130	0.0
			ALEUT	88	0.0
JAPANESE	5,681	0.1	JAPANESE	9,905	0.1
CHINESE	9,233	0.1	CHINESE	23,369	0.3
FILIPINO	5,623	0.1	FILIPINO	24,377	0.3
KOREAN	2,349	0.0	KOREAN	12,845	0.2
			ASIAN INDIAN	29,510	0.4
			VIETNAMESE	2,884	0.0
HAWAIIAN	447	0.0	HAWAIIAN	632	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	234	0.0
			SAMOAN	92	0.0
OTHER	19,925	0.3	OTHER	200,048	2.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
NEW JERSEY	7,168,164	770,292	10.7	7,364,823	925,066	12.6
ATLANTIC COUNTY	175,043	30,403	17.4	194,119	34,134	17.6
BERGEN COUNTY	898,012	24,915	2.8	845,385	33,043	3.9
BURLINGTON COUNTY	323,132	28,162	8.7	362,542	45,471	12.5
CAMDEN COUNTY	456,291	52,318	11.5	471,650	67,232	14.3
CAPE MAY COUNTY	59,554	4,772	8.0	82,266	5,157	6.3
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	121,374	16,566	13.6	132,866	19,868	15.0
ESSEX COUNTY	929,986	279,136	30.0	851,116	316,440	37.2
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	172,681	14,444	8.4	199,917	16,936	8.5
HUDSON COUNTY	609,266	61,095	10.0	556,972	70,050	12.6
HUNTERDON COUNTY	69,718	1,166	1.7	87,361	1,123	1.3
MERCER COUNTY	303,968	49,802	16.4	307,863	55,545	18.0
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	583,813	26,067	4.5	595,893	35,768	6.0
MONMOUTH COUNTY	459,379	38,275	8.3	503,173	42,985	8.5
MORRIS COUNTY	383,454	8,483	2.2	407,630	10,017	2.5
OCEAN COUNTY	208,470	6,261	3.0	346,038	9,439	2.7
PASSAIC COUNTY	460,782	50,199	10.9	447,585	59,171	13.2
SALEM COUNTY	60,346	9,233	15.3	64,676	9,744	15.1
SOMERSET COUNTY	198,372	7,166	3.6	203,129	10,123	5.0
SUSSEX COUNTY	77,528	311	0.4	116,119	680	0.6
UNION COUNTY	543,116	60,723	11.2	504,094	81,207	16.1
WARREN COUNTY	73,879	795	1.1	84,429	933	1.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

share of the county's population in all counties except Cape May, Hunterdon, and Salem.

Ancestry

In 1980 a question an ancestry was asked for the first time, hence there are no 1970 statistics to report on this item. Table 7 shows single and multiple ancestry groups. Most New Jerseyians were classified as "other single ancestry" or "multiple ancestry group" and about 40% designated one of the single ancestry groups identified in the table. The largest single ancestry group was Italian followed in order by Irish, German, English, and Polish. In general the persons who designated these single ancestry groups tended to be older than persons who reported a multiple ancestry group. The median age for each of the largest single ancestry groups was 40 years old or over, while the multiple ancestry groups had median ages of 30 years or under. The difference in age indicates a high level of intermarriage among the sons and daughters of the single ancestry groups.

The "Irish and other" and the "German and other" were the largest multiple ancestry groups. Indeed, nearly one in five New Jersey residents reported some Irish ancestry, either single or multiple. The Italian and other group was quite young relative to the other multiple ancestry groups shown in Table 7. The population in this group had a median age of 17.4 years while the Italian who reported a single ancestry had a median of 41.0 years. One would expect to see an increase in the multiple ancestry groups for these European groups in the future and fewer persons in the single ancestry groups based on the age distributions of these groups.

Spanish Origin Population

Nearly one-half million persons reported to be of Spanish origin in the 1980 census. (The 1970 figures on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable to the 1980 data. See the appendix for a detailed explanation.) Table 8 shows that Puerto Ricans were the largest Hispanic group with about half of this population. Nearly 30% of the Hispanic population of the state in 1980 lived in Hudson County (145,249 persons). About two-thirds (65.8%) of Spanish origin persons lived in four, northern counties (Hudson, Essex, Passaic, and Union). The 1980 census publications contain many tabulations by Spanish origin documenting the social and economic characteristics of this group.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

The number of households grew much faster than the population in the 1970s. There were 14.9% more households in 1980 than in 1970 but only 2.7% more people in New Jersey. The result of this differential growth was a decrease in the average household size from 3.17 persons per household in 1970 to 2.84 in 1980. This number of one person households increased by more than 50%

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
New Jersey

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	7,364,823	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	47,148	0.6
ENGLISH	312,756	4.2
FRENCH	31,719	0.4
GERMAN	405,163	5.5
GREEK	37,034	0.5
HUNGARIAN	70,607	1.0
IRISH	451,039	6.1
ITALIAN	835,277	11.3
NORWEGIAN	15,712	0.2
POLISH	287,678	3.9
PORTUGUESE	39,792	0.5
RUSSIAN	107,272	1.5
SCOTTISH	41,225	0.6
SWEDISH	21,092	0.3
UKRAINIAN	43,266	0.6
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	1,484,951	20.2
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	2,303,004	31.3
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	334,124	4.5
NOT REPORTED	495,964	6.7
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	688,841	9.4
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	182,194	2.5
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	967,805	13.1
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	993,269	13.5
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	480,355	6.5
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	304,494	4.1

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
New Jersey

ALL PERSONS	7,364,823	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	6,870,727	93.3
SPANISH ORIGIN	494,096	6.7
MEXICAN	13,913	0.2
PUERTO RICAN	242,367	3.3
CUBAN	84,325	1.1
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	153,491	2.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
NEW JERSEY	2,218,182	2,548,594	1,833,423	1,931,578	146,868	136,533	3.17	2.84
ATLANTIC COUNTY	60,716	71,806	45,356	49,733	2,585	2,807	2.84	2.66
BERGEN COUNTY	279,625	300,410	239,709	231,642	5,911	7,684	3.19	2.79
BURLINGTON COUNTY	84,788	114,890	74,653	92,370	28,110	16,216	3.48	3.01
CAMDEN COUNTY	138,408	162,508	115,277	123,143	5,639	4,194	3.26	2.88
CAPE MAY COUNTY	21,177	32,347	15,799	22,380	2,440	2,439	2.70	2.47
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	37,086	44,287	30,451	33,993	3,524	4,174	3.18	2.91
ESSEX COUNTY	302,582	300,303	234,479	215,344	16,655	13,033	3.03	2.79
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	49,693	65,129	42,632	51,782	2,760	2,263	3.42	3.03
HUDSON COUNTY	207,499	207,857	159,393	144,185	9,264	6,028	2.88	2.65
HUNTERDON COUNTY	21,063	28,515	17,802	22,932	1,768	2,263	3.23	2.98
MERCER COUNTY	93,486	105,819	75,690	77,909	13,186	14,899	3.11	2.77
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	168,076	196,708	146,450	153,696	12,712	19,286	3.40	2.93
MONMOUTH COUNTY	135,230	170,130	113,501	129,943	12,995	9,440	3.32	2.90
MORRIS COUNTY	109,823	131,820	96,170	106,186	9,608	9,001	3.40	3.02
OCEAN COUNTY	68,362	128,304	56,985	98,351	2,373	3,056	3.01	2.67
PASSAIC COUNTY	147,214	153,463	120,701	116,977	5,505	7,062	3.09	2.87
SALEM COUNTY	18,681	22,330	15,477	17,357	647	805	3.20	2.86
SOMERSET COUNTY	57,013	67,368	49,941	53,790	4,366	4,469	3.40	2.95
SUSSEX COUNTY	22,809	37,221	19,737	30,747	1,147	1,481	3.35	3.08
UNION COUNTY	171,580	177,973	144,028	136,375	4,341	4,820	3.14	2.81
WARREN COUNTY	23,271	29,406	19,192	22,740	1,332	1,113	3.12	2.83

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

from 351,545 in 1970 to 537,510 in 1980. Two, three, and four person households also increased over the decade, while households with five or more persons declined. The two person household was the largest type in both 1970 and 1980 and 51% of the state's households in 1980 were two- or one-person households compared with 44% in 1970. The primary cause of the increase in smaller households are: (1) a large increase in the number of unmarried adults in the population, (2) an increase in the elderly population living in nonfamily households--many living alone, and (3) a decrease in the number of children in the state's population.

Families

Nonfamily households grew by 60.4% from 1970 to 1980, while family households grew by only 5.4%. (A family is defined in the census as two or more persons living together who are related by blood, marriage, adoption, or some other legal form. See the appendix for more details.) Table 9 shows the number of households and families for New Jersey and its counties. The 1.9 million families in 1980 were 75.8% of all households while the 1.8 million in 1970 were 83.7% of the total. This is a direct consequence of the difference in growth of family and nonfamily households.

The number of married couple families decreased by about 20,000 (-1.3%) from 1970 to 1980 in New Jersey. Families with a female household and no husband present grew by 50.2% from 203,210 in 1970 to 305,237 in 1980; families with a male householder and no wife present also increased from 57,157 to 73,251 or 28.2%. Table 10 shows one result of this change in the state's family structure; only 74.2% of persons under 18 years old were living in married couple families in 1980, down from 84.1% in 1970. Despite an overall decrease in the number of children in the state, the number of children in single parent homes increased by more than 100,000 (43.6% more than in 1970). Only about 40% of all families were married couple families with own children in 1980 versus 48% in 1970 and less than half of the state's families had any children in 1980 (about 55% in 1970).

Marital Status

Trends in marital status are consistant with the household and family trends discussed in previous sections. The number of currently married males and females declined from 1970 to 1980, while the population 15 years and over increased. Table 10 shows marital status. There were substantial increases in single and divorced persons in the 1970s. The number of divorced men and women more than doubled, while the number of single men and women grew by better than 20%. There are fewer divorced men than women because men have higher rates of remarriage after divorce.

About 3% of males in 1970 and 1980 were widowers, substantially more women (12.7% in 1970 and 13.1% in 1980) were widows

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
MALE:	2,521,425	100.0	2,727,335	100.0
SINGLE	709,569	28.1	854,155	31.3
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	1,638,892	65.0	1,619,139	59.4
SEPARATED	50,120	2.0	72,448	2.7
WIDOWED	81,404	3.2	80,679	3.0
DIVORCED	41,440	1.6	100,914	3.7
FEMALE:	2,792,336	100.0	3,059,911	100.0
SINGLE	639,523	22.9	769,658	25.2
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	1,636,445	58.6	1,612,659	52.7
SEPARATED	88,996	3.2	114,035	3.7
WIDOWED	354,919	12.7	399,749	13.1
DIVORCED	72,453	2.6	163,810	5.4

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
ALL PERSONS	7,168,164	100.0	7,364,823	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	1,833,423	25.6	1,931,578	26.2
SPOUSE	1,573,056	21.9	1,553,090	21.1
OTHER RELATIVES	3,139,545	43.8	2,947,732	40.0
NONRELATIVES	90,513	1.3	73,654	1.0
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	138,424	1.9	250,962	3.4
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	246,335	3.4	366,054	5.0
NONRELATIVES			105,220	1.4
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	58,883	0.8	66,128	0.9
OTHER	87,985	1.2	70,405	1.0

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	2,384,845	100.0	1,990,861	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	3,752	0.2	2,797	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2,005,110	84.1	1,476,835	74.2
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	262,156	11.0	376,552	18.9
OTHER RELATIVES	90,377	3.8	108,928	5.5
NONRELATIVES	12,464	0.5	19,901	1.0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	5,174	0.2	3,686	0.2
OTHER	5,812	0.2	2,162	0.1

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	696,989	100.0	859,771	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	239,698	34.4	294,302	34.2
SPOUSE	127,299	18.3	170,914	19.9
OTHER RELATIVES	123,584	17.7	115,033	13.4
NONRELATIVES	14,586	2.1	4,957	0.6
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	38,008	5.5	48,521	5.6
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	121,907	17.5	177,759	20.7
NONRELATIVES			7,704	0.9
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	26,483	3.8	35,700	4.2
OTHER	5,424	0.8	4,881	0.6

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.
Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

due to the difference in mortality levels between the sexes. Only 52.7% of women versus 59.4% of men were currently married in 1980, both figures were below the 1970 levels of 65.0% for men and 58.6% for women.

Household Relationships of the Elderly

The household type distribution of persons 65 years old and over differs from the younger population. More than one-quarter (27.2%) of the elderly in New Jersey lived in nonfamily households in 1980, up from 23.0% in 1970. The elderly were 41.6% of persons in nonfamily households in 1970 and 32.4% in 1980. (Recall that the elderly were 9.7% of the total population in 1970 and 11.7% in 1980.) The elderly were 45% of the institutionalized population in 1970 and 54% in 1980. Still, a large majority of persons 65 years old and over lived in family households in 1970 and 1980, 72.5% and 68.1% respectively. Data on household type for the elderly are shown in table 10.

Group Quarters

The group quarters population was 136,533 in 1980, a decrease of more than 10,000 from the 1970 figure of 146,868. The institutionalized population increased by 12.3% from 1970 to 1980, while the other group quarters declined by about 20%. Part of the change in the noninstitutional group quarters is the result of a change in the group quarters definition between 1970 and 1980. See appendix on Table 9 for an explanation. Another factor was a major decrease in the military barracks population which was 30,438 in 1970 and only 14,473 in 1980. The college dormitory population grew by more than 10,000 persons over the decade, from 26,065 to 37,227. Among the institutional populations, persons in homes for the aged increased substantially from 23,141 in 1970 to 34,414 in 1980. The population of mental hospitals declined by 39.5% over the decade from 14,556 to 8,807; the result of keeping more mentally ill and retarded persons in the community rather than in institutions.

Table 9 shows the county distributions of households, families, group quarters population, and persons per household. The group quarters distribution is strongly influenced by the presence of major institutions such as military bases, colleges and universities, or state prisons as well as population size. Households and families are roughly proportional to population size. The persons per household ranged from 2.70 in Cape May County to 3.48 in Burlington County in 1970 and from 2.47 again in Cape May to 3.08 in Sussex County. The persons per household figures are strongly influenced by the age distribution of the county and the stages of life associated with different age groups--such as child rearing, retirement, and mortality.

EDUCATION

School Enrollment

In 1980, there were just over 2 million persons three years old and over enrolled in school--a decrease of 1.8% from 1970 enrollments. This decline in enrollment was due entirely to a 20% drop in kindergarten and elementary enrollments in the state; there were a quarter million fewer students at this level in 1980 than in 1970. There was a corresponding decrease in the number of elementary school age children over the decade as is shown in Table 4 and Figure 1. Despite a decrease in the number of three- and four-year olds between the censuses, nursery school enrollments more than doubled (up 125.8%). This indicates a major increase in the enrollment rates for this age group in the 1970s. In 1980, 44.1% of three- and four-year olds were in school compared with 14.2% in 1970. School enrollment figures are shown in table 11.

High school enrollment figures follow the age distribution and showed an increase of 5.3% from 1970 to 1980. The age structure of the state portends a sharp decline in high school enrollments in the 1980s. More than 98% of 14- and 15-year olds were enrolled in school in 1980 and the rate of enrollment drops steadily after age 15--to 94.7% at 16, 87.7% at 17, and 66.0% at 18. The 1970 enrollment rates followed a similar pattern, but were slightly higher for 17 and 18 year olds.

New Jersey had 58.1% more college students in 1980 than in 1970. Table 4 shows that there were more "college age" persons in the state's population in 1980. The school enrollment rate for persons 18 to 21 years old dropped slightly from 1970 to 1980 (45.3% to 45.1%), but that for 22- to 24-year olds increased from 13.1% to 17.5% and for 25- to 34-year olds from 5.8% to 8.8%. There were nearly twice as many persons in the latter group in school in 1980 (100,687 versus 50,420 in 1970).

These school enrollment figures show an expansion of our concept of "school age" persons at both ends of the normal range of school enrollment with higher rates of school enrollment for very young children and young adults in 1980. While one can safely assume that elementary and, to a lesser extent, high school enrollment will follow closely the age distribution, nursery school and college enrollments will be strongly affected by economic and social factors which influence enrollment rates.

Women in College

Among students under 35 in 1970, only 39.3% of those enrolled in college were women and 60.7% were men (127,443 men and 82,483 women). In 1980, more than one-half of persons enrolled in college were women 51.3% or 197,452 and 48.7% or 187,433 were men. (For all school enrollments men outnumbered women both in 1970 and 1980, 52.1% to 47.9% in 1970 and 50.7% to 49.3% in 1980.) Women more than doubled in college attendance from

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	2,052,231	2,015,905	-1.8
NURSERY SCHOOL	39,948	90,215	125.8
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	1,270,556	1,016,112	-20.0
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	498,330	524,693	5.3
COLLEGE	243,397	384,885	58.1
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	4,056,606	4,504,247	11.0
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	1,136,055	797,935	-29.8
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	789,443	670,414	-15.1
4 YEARS	1,292,000	1,615,424	25.0
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	358,982	594,434	65.6
4 OR MORE YEARS	480,126	826,040	72.0
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	52.5	67.4	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

1970 to 1980. These and other school enrollment trends in New Jersey parallel national trends.

Educational Attainment

In 1980, 67.4% of the New Jersey population 25 years old and over were high school graduates--up from 52.5% in 1970. Table 11 shows a shift in the years of school completed distribution to the high school and college levels. The median years of school completed was 12.1 years in 1970 and 12.5 years in 1980. The proportion of persons with 4 or more years of college increased from 11.8% to 18.3%. Persons with less than a high school education declined. There were 29.8% fewer persons with only an elementary school education and 15.1% fewer with only one to three years of high school. The New Jersey trends in school attainment echo the national figures which show 66.5% high school graduates, 16.2% completed 4 or more years of college, and a median years of 12.5 in 1980.

Age and Educational Attainment

Much of the change in the years of school completed distribution was the result of better educated, younger age groups replacing older, less educated groups. Table 11A shows this phenomenon. For persons 25 years old and over, each five year group shows a higher level of educational attainment than the next older group. The levels range from 86.7% high school graduates and 26.6% completing four or more years of college in the 25 to 29 year-old group to 30.7% for high school and 6.4% for college in the 75 years old and over group. Even if the educational attainment levels of persons currently under 25 remains the same, the attainment levels will rise steadily through the next several decades as the younger cohorts replace the older cohorts in the state's population.

Consistent with trends in school enrollment, Table 11A shows a recent shift towards equality between the sexes in college education. While age groups as young as the 30 to 34 year-old group show a difference exceeding 10 percentage points between men and women in the percentage of college graduates (34.4% versus 23.1%), the difference was less than five points among 25- to 29-year olds and even closer to equality among persons 20 to 24 years old.

A large gap in educational attainment between blacks and nonblacks remained in 1980. The number of black high school graduates increased dramatically in the 1970s from 36.2% in 1970 to 56.4% in 1980, but a difference of more than 10 percentage points remained between the races--68.7% of nonblacks were high school graduates in 1980. Similarly, the number of blacks completing four or more years of college increased by 175.6% between the censuses (14,647 in 1970 and 40,374 in 1980). The difference between blacks and nonblacks remained quite large. In 1970, 4.1% of blacks completed four or more years of college versus 8.6% in 1980. Comparable figures for nonblacks were 12.6% and 19.5%.

Table 11A
Educational Attainment by Age and Sex in 1980
New Jersey

Age	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	% High School Grads.	% College Grads.	% High School Grads.	% College Grads.	% High School Grads.	% College Grads.
20 to 24 years	85.5	11.3	84.1	11.4	87.0	11.2
20 years	84.1	0.3	82.2	0.3	85.9	0.4
21 years	85.0	1.3	83.2	1.1	86.8	1.6
22 years	86.4	12.5	84.6	12.0	88.0	13.1
23 years	86.1	20.0	84.9	20.1	87.2	19.9
24 years	86.2	22.6	85.4	23.9	86.9	21.4
25 years and over	67.4	18.3	68.7	23.8	66.2	13.6
25 to 29 years	86.7	26.6	86.5	29.1	86.8	24.3
30 to 34 years	85.4	28.5	85.9	34.4	85.0	23.1
35 to 39 years	81.0	25.3	81.2	32.0	80.9	19.1
40 to 44 years	76.0	21.2	76.1	27.6	75.9	15.2
45 to 49 years	72.9	19.2	72.3	26.2	73.4	12.7
50 to 54 years	66.9	16.2	65.7	22.3	68.1	10.6
55 to 59 years	62.9	12.8	62.2	18.1	63.5	8.1
60 to 64 years	53.8	10.2	55.1	14.1	52.7	6.7
65 to 69 years	42.9	9.0	44.2	12.1	41.9	6.5
70 to 74 years	37.6	8.5	38.7	11.8	36.8	6.2
75 years and over	30.7	6.4	31.6	9.2	30.3	5.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980.

Educational Attainment by County

Every county in New Jersey had a median years of school completed of at least 12.0 years in 1980. Morris was the highest at 12.9 years and Hudson the lowest at 12.0 years. These figures are shown in Table 11B. Morris County with 80.0% of its population 25 years old and over who had graduated from high school in 1980 ranked first among the counties in percentage of high school graduates. Somerset, Hunterdon, and Sussex each had more than 75% of its population with at least four years of high school education. Hudson had the smallest proportion of high school graduates with only 51.5% while Cumberland (53.3%) and Passaic (58.3%) were the only other counties below 60% in the state.

Morris County also had the highest percentage of persons completing four more years of college in 1980, 28.6%. Somerset with 26.6% college graduates, Hunterdon with 24.1% and Bergen with 23.8% ranked 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. In sharp contrast Cumberland County had only 8.7% of its population who were college graduates which was lowest in New Jersey and its neighbor, Salem County was the only other county below 10% at 9.0%.

Table 11B.
Educational Attainment by County 1980
New Jersey Counties

	TOTAL PERSONS*		HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES**		COLLEGE GRADUATES		Median Years of School Completed
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
NEW JERSEY	4,504,247	61.2	3,035,898	67.4	826,040	18.3	12.5
Atlantic	120,411	62.2	73,903	61.3	15,033	12.5	12.3
Bergen	552,098	65.3	406,931	73.3	131,648	23.8	12.7
Burlington	206,050	56.8	153,179	74.3	37,940	18.4	12.6
Camden	277,983	58.9	182,108	65.5	45,102	16.2	12.4
Cape May	53,926	65.6	33,685	62.5	7,003	13.0	12.3
Cumberland	77,571	58.4	41,340	53.3	6,749	8.7	12.1
Essex	510,889	60.0	320,897	62.8	91,773	18.0	12.4
Gloucester	113,641	56.8	75,177	66.2	14,849	13.1	12.4
Hudson	343,115	61.6	176,864	51.5	38,324	11.2	12.0
Hunterdon	52,929	60.6	40,277	76.1	12,782	24.1	12.7
Mercer	186,680	60.6	126,495	67.8	40,636	21.8	12.5
Middlesex	354,978	59.6	248,606	70.0	64,428	18.1	12.5
Monmouth	305,233	60.7	225,920	74.0	65,862	21.6	12.7
Morris	246,933	60.6	198,039	80.0	70,629	28.6	12.9
Ocean	224,199	64.8	146,189	65.2	27,870	12.4	12.4
Passaic	270,255	60.4	157,545	58.3	37,173	13.8	12.2
Salem	38,476	59.4	24,031	62.5	3,447	9.0	12.3
Somerset	126,214	62.1	97,240	77.0	33,569	26.6	12.8
Sussex	68,115	58.9	51,427	75.5	12,874	18.9	12.6
Union	323,219	64.1	221,842	68.6	61,881	19.1	12.5
Warren	51,332	60.8	34,203	66.6	6,468	12.6	12.4

Notes: * Persons 25 years old and over.
** Includes college graduates.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

LABOR FORCE

The civilian labor force increased by more than one-half million persons from 1970 to 1980, from about 3 million to 3.5 million. In 1980, according to the census, there were about 2 million men and 1.5 million women in the New Jersey labor force as is shown in Table 12. While the population 16 years old and over grew by 12.2%, the civilian labor force grew by 18.5%. Therefore, the labor force growth was due to an increase in labor force participation as well as growth in the working age population. Table 12 shows that the labor force growth of 9.6% for men was entirely due to population growth since the participation rate dropped from 77.5% in 1970 to 75.7% in 1980. For women increased labor force participation (42.5% in 1970 versus 50.5% in 1980) was a major factor in the 34.1% jump in the number of women in the labor force. The percentage of both sexes 16 years and over in the civilian labor force increased from 59.0% to 62.3% over the decade.

The unemployment rate was almost three points higher in 1980 than in 1970 in New Jersey, 3.8% versus 6.7%, according to the census. The annual average unemployment rate reported by the New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) was 4.6% in 1970 and 7.2% in 1980. (These latter figures were collected in a monthly survey while the census figures reflect only the few weeks before April 1, 1970 and 1980.) The NJDOL figures showed that unemployment was lowest at the beginning of the 1970s and peaked in 1975 and 1976 at 10.2% and 10.4% unemployed. At the end of the decade, unemployment remained near the 7% level.

Table 12A
Annual Average Unemployment Rates: 1970 to 1980
New Jersey

Year	Rate	Year	Rate
1970	4.6	1976	10.4
1971	5.7	1977	9.4
1972	5.8	1978	7.2
1973	5.6	1979	6.9
1974	6.3	1980	7.2
1975	10.2		

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor

Black Labor Force

Both in 1970 and 1980, black men had much lower levels of employment and labor force participation than for all men. Unemployment was double the rate for all men in 1970 and 1980 as is shown in Table 12. The ratio of employed black men to the black population 16 years old and over declined from 67.6% in 1970 to

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	2,378,876	2,655,521
ARMED FORCES	49,422	23,310
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,843,957	2,009,613
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	77.5	75.7
EMPLOYED	1,787,048	1,886,108
UNEMPLOYED	56,909	123,505
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.1	6.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	485,497	622,598
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	2,656,488	2,996,280
ARMED FORCES	1,027	2,830
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,128,604	1,513,642
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	42.5	50.5
EMPLOYED	1,071,919	1,402,194
UNEMPLOYED	56,685	111,448
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.0	7.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,526,857	1,479,808
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	215,570	284,081
ARMED FORCES	6,213	4,895
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	155,194	192,621
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	72.0	67.8
EMPLOYED	145,807	168,382
UNEMPLOYED	9,387	24,239
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.0	12.6
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	54,163	86,565
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	259,935	352,671
ARMED FORCES	157	944
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	134,364	197,641
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	51.7	56.0
EMPLOYED	124,567	175,087
UNEMPLOYED	9,797	22,554
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.3	11.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	125,414	154,086

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

only 59.3% in 1980, the comparable rates for all men were 75.1% and 71.0%. The 1970s, then, was a decade of decline in black male labor force activity.

For black women, the 1970s was a somewhat different story. The labor force growth among black women exceeded the population growth from 1970 to 1980; the number of black women 16 years and over increased 35.7% while the civilian labor force grew by 47.1%. The 1980 civilian labor force participation rate was 56.0% versus 50.5% for all women. Like black men, the unemployment rate for black women was higher than that for all women in 1970 and 1980. The difference stood at four percentage points in 1980. The employment/population ratio for black women was 47.9% in 1970 and 49.6% in 1980--it was 40.4% and 46.8% for all women in 1970 and 1980 respectively.

Occupations

The occupational distribution for New Jersey's workers continued to shift towards nonmanufacturing and white collar jobs in the 1970s. All occupations increased by 15% between censuses, but precision production, craft and repair occupations decreased by 4% and operators, fabricators, and laborers decreased by 9%. Managerial and professional specialty occupations grew by 44% over the decade; technical, sales, and administrative support occupations grew by 19% and service occupations grew by 25%. Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations were 14% lower in 1980 than in 1970. Table 13 shows the 1980 and 1970 distributions of occupations for New Jersey. Table 13A shows the 1970 data retabulated into the 1980 occupational classes.

With the large increase in employment for women, most occupational groups showed an increase in the number and percent share of women from 1970 to 1980. For example, the number of women in executive and managerial occupations grew from 33,560 in 1970 to 102,504 in 1980, a threefold increase. In these occupations, women represented 13.5% of the employees in 1970 and 25.5% in 1980. That is, despite the large gains for women, there were three men for every woman in these occupations in 1980. As in 1970, more than one-third of all women in New Jersey were employed in administrative support occupations (36.4% in 1970 and 35.7% in 1980). While the number of women in blue collar jobs declined over the decade, the percentage representation of women in these occupations remained about the same. For precision production, craft, and repair occupations the figure was 7% women in both censuses and for operators, fabricators, and laborers it was about 30% in 1970 and in 1980. In summary, the growth in women's employment was in the growing occupations, that is, white collar, professional, managerial, service, technical, and clerical occupations.

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
New Jersey

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	3,288,302	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	848,199	25.8
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	402,567	12.2
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	445,632	13.6
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	1,085,794	33.0
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	102,817	3.1
SALES	325,749	9.9
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	657,228	20.0
SERVICE:	379,908	11.6
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	14,614	0.4
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	66,783	2.0
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	298,511	9.1
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	24,982	0.8
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	385,505	11.7
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	563,914	17.1
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	291,790	8.9
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	137,825	4.2
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	134,299	4.1

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	2,858,967	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	459,291	16.1
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	251,455	8.8
SALES WORKERS	218,718	7.7
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	577,492	20.2
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	391,807	13.7
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	418,991	14.7
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	110,897	3.9
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	108,779	3.8
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	7,560	0.3
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	8,296	0.3
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	279,391	9.8
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	26,290	0.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13A
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over for 1970 using 1980 Occupational Classes
New Jersey

1970	Number	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	2,858,967	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY:	589,624	20.6
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	248,791	8.7
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	340,893	11.9
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	913,361	31.9
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	72,457	2.5
SALES	298,579	10.4
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	542,325	19.0
SERVICE:	304,046	10.6
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	26,254	0.9
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	50,297	1.8
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	227,495	8.0
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	28,929	1.0
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	402,194	14.0
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	620,753	21.7
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	338,692	11.8
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	132,489	4.6
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	149,572	5.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970

Journey to Work

About 1 in 10 workers who lived in New Jersey in 1980 worked outside the state. This was below the proportion recorded in the 1970 census, 12%. New York was the place of work for about two-thirds of the out-of-state commuters in both 1970 and 1980. Pennsylvania accounted for most of the rest of out-of-state commuters, see Table 14. Both New York and Pennsylvania had about the same numbers of New Jersey workers in 1970 and 1980, while the number of workers increased by better than 13%. Only Delaware kept pace with the overall growth of workers in New Jersey. In both censuses, large numbers of respondents failed to report their place of work during census week.

Table 14 also shows the levels of commuting in New Jersey's counties. Sussex County had the highest share of its workers who were employed outside the county. Only 44% of workers who lived in Sussex in 1980 worked in the county. Most of these out-of-county workers were working in Morris County. Passaic, Essex and Bergen counties as well as New York City were destinations for substantial numbers of Sussex workers. In 1970 Somerset and Gloucester counties had the highest proportion of out-of-county commuters. (The county reports the "Census Trends" series published by the NJSDC show the origins of commuters to the particular county and the destinations of out-commuters.)

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
WORKERS DURING CENSUS WEEK 1/	2,839,545	3,224,163	13.5
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	2,617,117	2,944,153	12.5
WORKED IN NEW JERSEY	2,303,229	2,624,014	13.9
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	88.0	89.1	
WORKED OUTSIDE STATE	314,204	320,139	1.9
DELAWARE	2,941	3,309	12.5
NEW YORK	207,599	210,196	1.3
PENNSYLVANIA	92,123	92,588	0.5
OTHER STATE OR ABROAD	11,541	14,046	21.7
PLACE OF WORK NOT REPORTED	222,112	280,010	26.1

COUNTY	WORKERS WHO LIVE AND WORK IN THE SAME COUNTY					
	NUMBER		% OF WORKERS 2/ LIVING IN COUNTY		% OF WORKERS 2/ WORKING IN COUNTY	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
ATLANTIC	50,774	77,648	84.3	87.7	83.7	81.1
BERGEN	198,931	237,948	57.5	61.9	69.7	66.9
BURLINGTON	69,250	89,218	61.4	58.5	78.7	77.5
CAMDEN	91,136	106,103	59.5	60.0	71.6	67.4
CAPE MAY	14,411	19,683	82.3	76.5	91.7	88.0
CUMBERLAND	37,038	38,379	87.0	86.5	81.1	79.5
ESSEX	228,430	198,510	70.7	65.7	64.7	59.5
GLOUCESTER	29,493	38,487	51.9	50.2	76.7	70.9
HUDSON	138,516	128,875	64.1	61.2	66.3	64.2
HUNTERDON	15,068	19,750	58.2	52.3	80.0	68.7
MERCER	90,794	106,477	85.0	82.1	72.8	69.2
MIDDLESEX	139,523	165,927	63.1	64.5	73.0	65.7
MONMOUTH	104,777	133,287	69.9	67.9	87.7	83.2
MORRIS	83,644	122,057	61.9	61.0	72.9	65.5
OCEAN	38,108	67,814	64.0	62.0	89.9	87.4
PASSAIC	107,122	103,024	64.5	57.3	65.4	63.3
SALEM	16,026	16,711	73.0	69.5	74.8	67.5
SOMERSET	39,654	46,311	51.9	50.5	69.8	54.5
SUSSEX	15,260	20,936	56.6	44.2	89.8	83.6
UNION	131,345	129,012	63.5	61.5	59.2	56.3
WARREN	17,733	20,017	65.2	60.1	75.4	68.8

1/ Aged 16 years and over in 1980 and 14 years and over in 1970.
2/ Workers with known place of work.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14A
In-commuters and Out-commuters in 1970 and 1980 for Workers with known Place of Work
New Jersey Counties

COUNTY	COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY		COMMUTERS TO COUNTY		IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Atlantic	9,304	8,838	9,751	14,666	1.05	1.66
Bergen	147,048	146,521	86,433	117,833	0.59	0.80
Burlington	43,472	63,196	18,757	25,880	0.43	0.41
Camden	61,964	70,726	36,160	51,351	0.58	0.73
Cape May	3,099	6,056	1,306	2,696	0.42	0.45
Cumberland	5,525	5,967	8,627	9,907	1.56	1.66
Essex	94,586	103,586	124,862	135,124	1.32	1.30
Gloucester	27,291	38,204	8,980	15,808	0.33	0.41
Hudson	77,677	81,605	70,513	71,806	0.91	0.88
Hunterdon	10,803	18,026	3,771	9,000	0.35	0.50
Mercer	15,988	23,149	33,888	47,449	2.12	2.05
Middlesex	81,675	91,254	51,678	86,463	0.63	0.95
Monmouth	45,082	63,030	14,630	26,918	0.32	0.43
Morris	51,579	71,596	31,081	59,147	0.60	0.83
Ocean	21,430	41,597	4,286	9,820	0.20	0.24
Passaic	58,918	76,665	56,647	59,690	0.96	0.78
Salem	5,932	7,143	5,403	7,847	0.91	1.10
Somerset	36,816	45,370	17,179	38,611	0.47	0.85
Sussex	11,719	26,411	1,734	4,103	0.15	0.16
Union	75,359	80,778	90,388	100,105	1.20	1.24
Warren	9,524	13,307	5,793	9,060	0.61	0.68

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

As would be expected, contiguous counties were the most likely destinations for in- and out-commuters. For northern New Jersey counties, New York City claimed a high proportion of out-commuters in both 1970 and 1980. About 65,000 of Bergen's workers worked in New York City in 1980, down from 68,000 in 1970. For Hudson, there were 36,000 New York City commuters in 1980 and about 38,000 in 1970.

In southern New Jersey, Philadelphia attracted substantial numbers of commuters, especially from the counties in the Philadelphia SMSA (Camden, Burlington, and Gloucester). In 1980, Camden had 36,000 commuters to Philadelphia, Gloucester 11,000,

and Burlington 16,000. The latter two figures represented an increase over 1970, while the Camden figure was below the 1970 level.

A higher percentage of workers living in Atlantic County were working in their home county than for all other counties, nearly 88%. This was twice the percentage for Sussex in 1980. Atlantic experienced a large gain in employment relative to population growth in the 1970s with the creation of the casino industry in Atlantic City at the end of the decade. The absolute number of commuters from the county dropped from 9,304 in 1970 to 8,838 in 1980, while the number of commuters to the county grew from 9,751 to 14,666. This shift is expected to continue with the growth of casino and related jobs in the county.

Hunterdon and Somerset counties also experienced a sharp rise in commuters to these counties. In 1970, 80% of the workers who worked in Hunterdon were county residents and the percentage dropped to 69% in 1980. In Somerset the comparable figures were 70% in 1970 and 55% in 1980. There were about three out-commuters for every in-commuter for Hunterdon in 1970 and the ratio was 2:1 in 1980; in Somerset the ratio of in-commuters to out-commuters dropped from 1:2 in 1970 to about 5:4 in 1980. Both counties provided substantially more employment opportunities for residents in the 1970s. Similarly, Salem County went from a net exporter of workers to a net importer of workers in the 1970s with the opening of nuclear power installations in the county. Mercer County had more than twice as many in-commuters as out-commuters in both 1970 and 1980. Cumberland, Atlantic, Union, Essex, and Salem were the only other New Jersey counties with more in-commuters than out-commuters in 1980. With only one in-commuter for every six out-commuter, Sussex had the greatest, relative level of exporting workers to other counties and Ocean County's ratio one in-commuter for every four out-commuters was next in exporting workers.

INCOME AND POVERTY

New Jersey remained well above national income levels in 1979 according to the 1980 census. All of the summary measures of income shown in the following table are substantially higher than the comparable U.S. figures: Median household income for New Jersey was $19,800 while the U.S. figure was $16,841. For all families, the median income for the state was almost $3,000 higher than the national level, $22,906 versus $19,917. Per capita income (all income reported for persons in the census divided by total population) showed similar differences with New Jersey at $8,127 and the U.S. per capita income at $7,298.

New Jersey median household income more than doubled (a 104% increase) over the 1969-1979 decade from $9,675 to $19,800; prices, however, nearly doubled over the decade as well--a dollar's worth of goods and services in 1969 cost about $1.93 in 1979 as measured by the average Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
New Jersey

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	1,942,108	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	43,106	2.2
$2,500 TO $4,999	71,018	3.7
$5,000 TO $7,499	90,869	4.7
$7,500 TO $9,999	104,033	5.4
$10,000 TO $12,499	119,688	6.2
$12,500 TO $14,999	111,291	5.7
$15,000 TO $17,499	133,361	6.9
$17,500 TO $19,999	130,714	6.7
$20,000 TO $22,499	146,524	7.5
$22,500 TO $24,999	125,798	6.5
$25,000 TO $27,499	131,851	6.8
$27,500 TO $29,999	106,133	5.5
$30,000 TO $34,999	185,389	9.5
$35,000 TO $39,999	131,585	6.8
$40,000 TO $49,999	151,068	7.8
$50,000 TO $74,999	115,470	5.9
$75,000 OR MORE	44,210	2.3
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	22,906	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	1,838,809	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	31,278	1.7
$1,000 TO $1,999	30,748	1.7
$2,000 TO $2,999	49,143	2.7
$3,000 TO $3,999	59,029	3.2
$4,000 TO $4,999	66,025	3.6
$5,000 TO $5,999	76,426	4.2
$6,000 TO $6,999	87,923	4.8
$7,000 TO $7,999	102,808	5.6
$8,000 TO $8,999	119,187	6.5
$9,000 TO $9,999	120,705	6.6
$10,000 TO $11,999	250,407	13.6
$12,000 TO $14,999	302,283	16.4
$15,000 TO $24,999	413,366	22.5
$25,000 TO $49,999	110,045	6.0
$50,000 AND OVER	19,436	1.1
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	11,407	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	22,016	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

New York and Philadelphia metropolitan areas. The purchasing power of $19,800 was only $10,259 in terms of 1969 dollars, a gain of only 6% in real income.

Similarly, per capita income increased 120% in current dollars from $3,691 to $8,127 and increased 14% in constant dollars.

The poverty levels also reflect the relative income differences between the state and the nation. (The poverty levels are a national standard which do not reflect regional differences in the cost of living.) The poverty rate for persons was 12.4% for the U.S. and 9.5% for New Jersey. The poverty rate is the percentage of persons in households and families which have incomes below the poverty level defined for 1979 for a particular household's size and composition.

Table 15 shows the family income distribution for 1969 and 1979. In 1969 the largest income classes were in the $10,000 to $25,000 range and 236,223 families had an income of less than $5,000 while only 19,436 families reported incomes exceeding $50,000. In 1980 the weight of the distribution shifted to the higher income levels. Only 114,123 families reported incomes below $5,000 in 1979 while more than eight times the number of families were in the $50,000 and over class than in 1969. Since the cost of living figures about doubled from 1969 to 1979 it may be more realistic to compare different income groups. For example, the 12.8% of families with income below $5,000 is comparable in real income terms to the 15.9% of families with less than $10,000 in 1969 and so on. As indicated by median family income, the shift to higher income levels was primarily due to inflation.

Race

The large income gap between whites and blacks widened between 1969 and 1979. In 1969 black households had a median income of $6,852 and whites were about $4,000 higher at $10,821. By 1979, the white median was $20,890 and the black median was $12,662, a difference in excess of $8,000. Simiarly, median family income for blacks increased from $7,642 in 1969 to $14,540 in 1979 while white families went from $11,989 to $24,184. In real income, black families lost more than $500 over the decade and white families gained about $700.

Men and Women

Women fared slightly better than men from 1969 to 1979 in terms of income. Women showed a negligible gain in the median income of women 15 years old and over with income $5,469 in 1969 versus $5,721 in 1979 (both figures in 1979 dollars). For men there was real loss of more than $1,000 ($15,389 in 1969 and $14,151 1979).

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
New Jersey

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	% OF FAMILIES 1969	1979
NEW JERSEY	7,124	8,127	14.1	22,016	22,906	4.0	6.1	7.6
ATLANTIC COUNTY	5,950	7,194	20.9	16,936	19,216	13.5	9.9	9.0
BERGEN COUNTY	8,787	10,188	15.9	26,242	27,517	4.9	3.0	3.1
BURLINGTON COUNTY	6,365	7,671	20.5	21,911	23,251	6.1	5.2	5.1
CAMDEN COUNTY	6,460	7,278	12.7	21,153	20,998	-0.7	6.8	9.6
CAPE MAY COUNTY	6,093	7,079	16.2	16,011	17,042	6.4	8.9	6.2
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	5,601	6,032	7.7	18,391	17,557	-4.5	9.2	12.0
ESSEX COUNTY	7,243	7,538	4.1	20,622	19,931	-3.4	10.0	15.2
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	5,852	6,939	18.6	20,497	21,882	6.8	5.7	6.4
HUDSON COUNTY	6,182	6,476	4.8	18,717	17,659	-5.7	9.1	14.7
HUNTERDON COUNTY	6,992	9,168	31.1	21,880	26,618	21.7	4.2	3.3
MERCER COUNTY	7,008	8,095	15.5	21,550	22,972	6.6	6.4	7.4
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	6,801	8,357	22.9	23,125	25,603	10.7	4.0	4.7
MONMOUTH COUNTY	7,054	8,539	21.0	22,456	24,526	9.2	5.9	6.0
MORRIS COUNTY	7,979	9,909	24.2	25,903	29,283	13.1	2.8	2.7
OCEAN COUNTY	5,960	7,009	17.6	17,845	18,800	5.4	6.7	6.1
PASSAIC COUNTY	6,861	7,214	5.1	21,101	21,011	-0.4	6.8	10.5
SALEM COUNTY	5,987	6,714	12.1	19,727	20,498	3.9	8.5	9.2
SOMERSET COUNTY	7,907	10,123	28.0	25,926	29,172	12.5	3.1	2.7
SUSSEX COUNTY	6,363	7,755	21.9	20,815	23,530	13.0	5.5	4.1
UNION COUNTY	8,102	9,031	11.5	24,304	25,266	4.0	4.5	5.8
WARREN COUNTY	6,137	7,463	21.6	19,534	21,412	9.6	5.2	5.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Elderly Income and Poverty

Table 17 and 18 show some income figures by age. In general the income levels of persons 65 years old and over improved over the younger population. A major factor in the change was increased Social Security benefits in the 1970s. The poverty rate for elderly persons declined substantially from 1969 to 1979, from 18.7% to 9.9%.

Table 17 shows the 1979 distribution of family income by age of householder. Income levels peak in the 45 to 54 year old age class. Families with a householder 65 and over had a median family income of $14,695 compared with $6,810 in 1969. As in 1979, the families with middle aged householders had the highest median family income in 1969.

Geographic Differences

Bergen, Morris, Somerset, and Union counties retained their status as high income counties in the state between censuses. Hunterdon County which experienced a 31% increase in real per capita income and a 22% increase in real family income from 1969 to 1979 joined their ranks in the 1970s. Table 16 shows that Hunterdon led New Jersey's counties in income growth. Essex, Hudson, and Passaic in northern New Jersey and Cumberland in South Jersey showed the least growth in income levels. These counties as well as Camden experienced decreases in real median family income in the 1970s. While Bergen ranked first in per capita income in both censuses, the county slipped to third place behind Morris and Somerset in median family income in 1979 from number one in 1969.

Essex County had the highest family poverty rate in 1969 and 1979, with 10% and 15% below the poverty level respectively. The 1979 figure was twice the state rate. Hudson, Cumberland, and Passaic had 1979 family poverty rates in excess of 10% and each of these counties showed substantial increases from their 1969 poverty levels. Cape May had the most improvement in its poverty rate with a decline of 2.7 percentage points over the decade and Sussex, Atlantic, and Hunterdon showed about 1 percentage point changes in their poverty rates. Most of the counties showed small changes, up or down, in the family poverty rate reflecting the statewide increase of one and one-half percentage points.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The number of housing units in New Jersey increased by 16% from 1970 to 1980--from 2.4 million to 2.8 million units. Nearly 2.7 million or 97% of the state's housing units were year-round housing units in 1980; the 1970 share was about one-half of a percentage point lower. Housing units were added to the state's inventory by new construction, conversion of single-family units to multi-family units, and conversion of seasonal units to year-round use. In 1980, 5.2% of all year-round units were vacant

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
New Jersey

FAMILY INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	76,177	404,345	415,310	388,970	199,315	163,530	294,461	1,942,108
LESS THAN $2,500	6,446	13,213	9,404	5,147	2,335	2,184	4,377	43,106
$2,500 TO $4,999	11,544	21,408	11,855	6,849	3,099	3,761	12,502	71,018
$5,000 TO $7,499	6,682	18,285	14,044	8,274	4,553	6,093	32,938	90,869
$7,500 TO $9,999	6,647	19,228	15,661	10,454	5,834	7,985	38,224	104,033
$10,000 TO $12,49	7,242	25,563	19,364	14,307	8,374	9,969	34,869	119,688
$12,500 TO $14,99	6,405	24,080	18,534	15,312	8,986	10,280	27,694	111,291
$15,000 TO $17,49	6,701	32,916	25,731	19,265	11,507	12,490	24,751	133,361
$17,500 TO $19,99	5,997	33,285	26,615	20,673	11,869	12,047	20,228	130,714
$20,000 TO $22,49	5,562	38,684	33,405	25,083	14,442	12,513	16,835	146,524
$22,500 TO $24,99	3,895	31,243	29,319	23,056	13,132	11,225	13,928	125,798
$25,000 TO $27,49	3,093	33,379	32,910	25,627	14,340	10,962	11,540	131,851
$27,500 TO $29,99	1,839	23,706	26,219	23,495	12,427	8,834	9,613	106,133
$30,000 TO $34,99	2,365	37,571	47,032	46,920	22,011	15,569	13,921	185,389
$35,000 TO $39,99	804	21,376	32,583	38,149	17,685	11,279	9,709	131,585
$40,000 TO $49,99	599	18,053	36,415	49,496	22,775	13,343	10,387	151,068
$50,000 TO $74,99	292	9,511	25,676	41,330	18,993	10,981	8,687	115,470
$75,000 OR MORE	64	2,844	10,543	15,533	6,953	4,015	4,258	44,210
MEDIAN	$12,337	$20,917	$25,283	$29,675	$27,739	$23,490	$14,695	$22,906

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
New Jersey

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	573,674	8.1
1979	689,491	9.5

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	125,829	18.7
1979	81,161	9.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS		% CHANGE	YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980		1970	1980	1970	1980
NEW JERSEY	2,388,011	2,772,248	16.1	2,302,609	2,687,754	3.7	5.2
ATLANTIC COUNTY	73,848	89,342	21.0	67,413	87,529	9.9	18.0
BERGEN COUNTY	283,311	306,774	8.3	283,162	306,590	1.4	2.0
BURLINGTON COUNTY	88,175	121,231	37.5	87,710	120,888	3.3	5.0
CAMDEN COUNTY	143,266	173,653	21.2	143,154	173,527	3.3	6.4
CAPE MAY COUNTY	53,152	72,107	35.7	27,804	38,817	23.8	16.7
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	40,005	47,345	18.3	38,854	46,512	4.6	4.8
ESSEX COUNTY	312,479	317,329	1.6	312,418	317,109	2.9	5.3
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	51,708	69,113	33.7	51,050	68,419	2.7	4.8
HUDSON COUNTY	214,338	221,276	3.2	214,265	221,183	3.3	6.0
HUNTERDON COUNTY	22,267	30,029	34.9	22,066	29,881	4.5	4.6
MERCER COUNTY	96,430	111,610	15.7	96,395	111,530	3.0	5.1
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	171,711	203,418	18.5	171,563	203,377	2.0	3.3
MONMOUTH COUNTY	150,469	185,770	23.5	143,021	180,428	5.1	5.7
MORRIS COUNTY	116,032	137,992	18.9	112,896	136,102	2.7	3.1
OCEAN COUNTY	110,311	173,532	57.3	79,732	139,979	14.3	8.3
PASSAIC COUNTY	152,767	159,585	4.5	151,074	158,163	2.6	3.0
SALEM COUNTY	19,598	24,165	23.3	19,392	23,956	3.7	6.8
SOMERSET COUNTY	58,310	69,774	19.7	58,152	69,695	2.0	3.3
SUSSEX COUNTY	31,218	43,869	40.5	24,274	40,138	6.0	7.3
UNION COUNTY	174,330	182,835	4.9	174,322	182,788	1.6	2.6
WARREN COUNTY	24,964	31,499	26.2	24,542	31,143	5.0	5.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

compared with 3.7% in 1970. There were twice as many owner units vacant and for sale in 1980 than in 1970--22,964 versus 9,159. The vacancy rate for these "for sale" units was 0.7% in 1970 and 1.4% in 1980. The number vacant and for rent units was about 20,000 higher in 1980 than 1970 (49,154 versus 29,914 units) and the vacancy rates for these units went from 3.3% to 4.8%. The remaining vacant units were not in the owner or rental market and amounted to 67,042 units in 1980 and 45,354 in 1970, an increase of 48%. The number of seasonal and migratory housing units declined by 1.2% between censuses.

Ocean County added 57% more housing units over the decade, far exceeding the growth rate of any other county in the state. Sussex, Burlington, Cape May, Hunterdon, and Gloucester counties each had an increase in total housing stock which was more than twice the state rate of 16%. As with population the lowest growth rates were reported by the five northeastern counties with Essex showing the lowest growth, less than 2%.

Owner Occupied Housing

Table 20 shows that about the same proportion of the state's year-round housing was owner occupied in both 1970 and 1980, 59% in both years. The median value of owner housing increased from $23,421 in 1970 to $61,400 in 1980--a gain of 162% in current dollars. Measured in 1979 dollars, the increase in home values was still substantial at 35%.

Ocean County had the highest proportion of owner occupied units among New Jersey's counties with 76% of year-round units in 1980--Gloucester was high in 1970. Sussex, Hunterdon, Gloucester, Morris, and Somerset counties had more than 70% of year-round units as owner occupied in 1980. Hudson with 28% owner units and Essex with 39% were the only counties with a majority of housing units in the rental category.

The state added slightly more than 100,000 rental units from 1970 to 1980. Table 21 shows the distribution by county. The median rent doubled from $111 to $228--in real dollars the rent levels were very close to the overall price increases over the decade. Morris County with a median contract rent of $299 in 1980 was highest in the state; Bergen ($281) and Somerset ($281) were also well above the state median. Morris and Bergen were highest in 1970. Warren, Hunterdon, and Cape May recorded the greatest increases in rent levels with Warren County's 185% increase tops. Warren County's 1970 base was, however, well below the state median for 1970 and the 1980 level was about the same as the New Jersey median.

Both the value of owner occupied housing and rental housing for New Jersey exceeded the national levels in 1980. For the U.S. the average house was valued at $47,200--about $14,000 below the state's median of $61,400. Similarly, the median contract rent for the U.S. was $30 below the state figure ($198 versus $228).

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
NEW JERSEY	1,349,815	1,579,827	58.6	58.8	23,421	61,400	162.2
ATLANTIC COUNTY	37,723	45,882	56.0	52.4	14,669	52,700	259.3
BERGEN COUNTY	189,011	196,422	66.8	64.1	31,678	76,500	141.5
BURLINGTON COUNTY	61,477	84,555	70.1	69.9	18,452	48,200	161.2
CAMDEN COUNTY	98,969	112,576	69.1	64.9	15,343	42,300	175.7
CAPE MAY COUNTY	16,390	23,579	58.9	60.7	14,180	47,200	232.9
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	25,326	29,846	65.2	64.2	13,804	33,600	143.4
ESSEX COUNTY	123,154	124,519	39.4	39.3	27,538	67,200	144.0
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	38,555	49,836	75.5	72.8	15,642	44,200	182.6
HUDSON COUNTY	61,704	61,752	28.8	27.9	19,966	43,700	118.9
HUNTERDON COUNTY	15,660	22,145	71.0	74.1	22,551	78,600	248.5
MERCER COUNTY	60,861	68,140	63.1	61.1	17,392	49,700	185.8
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	116,152	131,622	67.7	64.7	23,855	62,600	162.4
MONMOUTH COUNTY	94,680	117,885	66.2	65.3	23,148	65,500	183.0
MORRIS COUNTY	80,138	96,821	71.0	71.1	29,194	81,500	179.2
OCEAN COUNTY	54,761	106,408	68.7	76.0	18,471	48,300	161.5
PASSAIC COUNTY	78,073	81,584	51.7	51.6	26,714	66,900	150.4
SALEM COUNTY	13,276	16,078	68.5	67.1	13,480	35,200	161.1
SOMERSET COUNTY	41,664	49,096	71.6	70.4	29,653	77,800	162.4
SUSSEX COUNTY	17,798	30,175	73.3	75.2	21,263	61,900	191.1
UNION COUNTY	108,595	110,648	62.3	60.5	28,126	66,900	137.9
WARREN COUNTY	16,199	20,258	66.0	65.0	16,203	52,800	225.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
NEW JERSEY	868,367	968,767	37.7	36.0	111	228	104.5
ATLANTIC COUNTY	22,993	25,924	34.1	29.6	86	214	149.8
BERGEN COUNTY	90,239	103,988	31.9	33.9	137	281	105.0
BURLINGTON COUNTY	23,311	30,335	26.6	25.1	116	238	106.0
CAMDEN COUNTY	39,439	49,932	27.6	28.8	102	211	107.0
CAPE MAY COUNTY	4,787	8,768	17.2	22.6	80	216	171.6
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	11,760	14,441	30.3	31.0	79	185	134.9
ESSEX COUNTY	180,267	175,784	57.7	55.4	113	210	85.1
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	11,138	15,293	21.8	22.4	92	218	137.5
HUDSON COUNTY	145,398	146,105	67.9	66.1	95	187	96.0
HUNTERDON COUNTY	5,403	6,370	24.5	21.3	101	274	170.6
MERCER COUNTY	32,625	37,679	33.8	33.8	107	228	113.4
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	51,924	65,086	30.3	32.0	128	269	110.9
MONMOUTH COUNTY	41,045	52,245	28.7	29.0	122	244	100.2
MORRIS COUNTY	29,685	34,999	26.3	25.7	138	299	116.3
OCEAN COUNTY	13,601	21,896	17.1	15.6	117	246	111.0
PASSAIC COUNTY	69,141	71,879	45.8	45.4	102	209	104.6
SALEM COUNTY	5,405	6,252	27.9	26.1	70	169	142.6
SOMERSET COUNTY	15,349	18,272	26.4	26.2	127	281	120.8
SUSSEX COUNTY	5,011	7,046	20.6	17.6	101	257	155.7
UNION COUNTY	62,985	67,325	36.1	36.8	122	240	97.0
WARREN COUNTY	7,125	9,148	29.0	29.4	80	229	185.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Units in Structure

The single-family detached housing unit remained the most numerous type of structure in New Jersey. More than half of the state's housing units were this type in both 1970 and 1980. More than 80% of the owner occupied units were single-family, detached units in both census tabulations. (Note that figures in Table 22 are based on sample data and thus the totals will differ slightly from complete count data reported in previous tables.) For owner single-family units, detached accounted for most of the growth; but other types of units recorded greater relative gains. Owner units in five or more unit structures increased 128% from a base of 13,000 units in 1970 while single-family attached units grew by 40% and mobile homes or trailers grew by 35%. Among rental units, most of the growth was in five or more unit structures which added about 80,000 units. Single-family, attached units increased by 10,000 or 32% over the decade and mobile homes or trailers grew 53% on a 1970 base of only 2,212 units.

Table 23 shows that gross rent took a higher proportion of household income in 1980 than in 1970. (Gross rent includes utilities and fuels, see appendix.) In 1970, 68% of households paid less than 25% of household income for gross rent and only 59% paid this share of income in 1980. Among lower income households the proportion of income used to pay for shelter was much higher than upper income groups. While 72% of households with incomes below $5,000 paid 35% or more of their income for housing, only 1.5% of households in the $15,000 or more income class paid this proportion of income for gross rent in 1980. Housing costs grew faster than household income for all income levels between 1970 and 1980.

Housing Quality

The census provides two measures of housing quality--density and lacking plumbing facilities for exclusive use. These statistics are shown in Table 24. The median number of rooms per year-round unit in 1980 was 5.4, up from 5.2 in 1970 and slightly higher than the national figure of 5.1 in 1980. The figures show a decline in substandard housing in the state. In 1970, 5.9% of all occupied units had more than one person per room and only 3.5% in 1980. Only 40,000 units or 1.6% of all occupied units lacked plumbing facilities for exclusive use in 1980; there were 48,000 such units in 1970 (2.2%). Table 24 shows that the measures of quality are correlated since higher density units are more likely to lack plumbing facilities for exclusive use.

A GUIDE TO SOURCES ON CENSUS DATA

The primary sources for U.S. Census tabulations are the Characteristics of the Population and Characteristics of Housing Units publications of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These are available in many libraries throughout the state. The 1980 Char-

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
New Jersey

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	2,305,293	2,690,377	16.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	1,240,532	1,431,076	15.4
1, ATTACHED UNIT	93,936	134,252	42.9
2 UNITS	328,834	335,108	1.9
3 AND 4 UNITS	184,946	205,348	11.0
5 OR MORE UNITS	442,020	562,221	27.2
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	15,025	22,372	48.9
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	2,218,182	2,548,594	14.9
1, DETACHED UNIT	1,199,453	1,379,840	15.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	90,079	123,912	37.6
2 UNITS	317,498	317,387	-0.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	176,338	191,087	8.4
5 OR MORE UNITS	419,789	515,634	22.8
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	15,025	20,734	38.0
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	1,350,118	1,580,120	17.0
1, DETACHED UNIT	1,100,716	1,284,168	16.7
1, ATTACHED UNIT	61,100	85,805	40.4
2 UNITS	131,109	126,954	-3.2
3 AND 4 UNITS	31,504	36,434	15.6
5 OR MORE UNITS	12,876	29,414	128.4
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	12,813	17,345	35.4
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	868,064	968,474	11.6
1, DETACHED UNIT	98,737	95,672	-3.1
1, ATTACHED UNIT	28,979	38,107	31.5
2 UNITS	186,389	190,433	2.2
3 AND 4 UNITS	144,834	154,653	6.8
5 OR MORE UNITS	406,913	486,220	19.5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	2,212	3,389	53.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	858,337	100.0	953,600	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	387,650	45.2	340,695	35.7
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	110,929	12.9	130,141	13.6
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	118,109	13.8	154,742	16.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	193,333	22.5	280,696	29.4
NOT COMPUTED	48,316	5.6	47,326	5.0
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	273,031	100.0	185,896	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	9,429	3.5	7,543	4.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	15,617	5.7	10,532	5.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	44,721	16.4	11,646	6.3
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	175,191	64.2	134,047	72.1
NOT COMPUTED	28,073	10.3	22,128	11.9
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	301,709	100.0	189,093	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	130,579	43.3	13,676	7.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	76,309	25.3	14,215	7.5
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	66,623	22.1	42,717	22.6
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	17,076	5.7	112,412	59.4
NOT COMPUTED	11,122	3.7	6,073	3.2
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	181,260	100.0	174,693	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	153,209	84.5	34,556	19.8
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	15,972	8.8	41,121	23.5
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	5,654	3.1	64,866	37.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	983	0.5	28,310	16.2
NOT COMPUTED	5,442	3.0	5,840	3.3
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	102,337	100.0	403,918	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	94,433	92.3	284,920	70.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	3,031	3.0	64,273	15.9
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,111	1.1	35,513	8.8
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	83	0.1	5,927	1.5
NOT COMPUTED	3,679	3.6	13,285	3.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	2,218,182	2,548,998
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	2,087,910	2,459,434
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	107,369	68,855
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	22,903	20,709
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	2,170,356	2,508,992
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.8	98.4
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	2,044,648	2,423,675
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.9	98.5
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	104,628	66,300
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.4	96.3
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	21,080	19,017
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	92.0	91.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

acteristics of the Population consists of four parts (Chapters A, B, C, and D) and comprises 251 tables from population counts to detailed tables of several census items. Chapters A and B are based on complete count data and Chapters C and D are based on sample or "long-form" items. The structure of the publication for 1970 is similar, but more data was published in 1980. The Characteristics of Housing consists of two parts in both 1970 and 1980, General Housing Characteristics and Detailed Housing Characteristics. In 1980 there were 102 tables on housing units and in 1970 there were 83 tables. In addition the U.S. Bureau of the Census has published reports on special subjects such as occupation, state of residence, and so on as well as special reports on census tracts, metropolitan areas, and other geographic levels.

The New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC) has published several volumes of 1980 census data including a set of five municipal profiles which provide data for every county and minor civil division for selected items from the complete-count data, on labor force and employment, and on income and poverty. The NJSDC bimonthly newsletter, Population and Census, includes many articles and announcements on census topics and contains a complete listing of NJSDC publications. Information on these publications can be obtained by writing to the NJSDC at the address given at the end of the Preface to this report.

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad"includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Irdian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/ Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these tnresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the oefinition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the wirter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.